

As The following Collection of Songs was calculated for the Improvement of the first are attempting to fing Duetts, the Rat I am going to recommend are not very difficult, tedious, or more frientifick than is quite necessary to acquire a tolerable Degree of Firmnels in fuch Performances. I believe I may venture to fay, that they are the first test, and the easiest Kulos, ever published in the Subject; which I have endeavoured to communicate to the Dilettanti in Singing, in the most explicit Manner. Singing in Parts, vichout some Skill in Time, must be attended with great Uncertainty; and Singing by the Ear generally ends in Disappointment. Therefore tends knowledge in Time, a clear Idea of the Ascending and Descending of the Notes, and of the Asterations made by Flats and Sharps with a Rule for proving Distances and making Skips, is to necessary, that no Considence in Singing can be gain'd with utit. An i

that such Knowledge may be easily gained, the following Rules will even a There are but seven original Notes in Music, known by the Names of A, R, C, D, E, F, G, the Rest upwards and down and are only Repetition. The feven Notes are divided from one ar the by half Notes, which are called Flats and Sharps. Thefe, when placed at the Head of the Lines, are always regular in cision, thus;

Sharps. F. C., G. D. Fints. B, E, A, D. 1, 2, 3, 4. 1,2,3,4.

... There are belides accidental Flats and Sharps introduced at the Compoler's Pleafure, and for which no regular Rule can be given. As the Knowledge of the sharp Keys is quite necessary in Singing by Notes, I shall add them for the Use of those who wish for more than a superficial Knowledge in the Art.



From this Scheme it is easy to see, that seven Names are adapted to the seven Notes of Music, beginning on the sharp key 1. which is called Do, and afcending regularly to the Octave. These several Names are never changed either upwards ordown and a unless the seventh Note, Si, is made flat, and then it is called Sa. The French have the Honor of this Invention, which is miles ention than the Italian Sol fat, the inferior to it in fome Particulars: the Italian Scheme (which I have enlarged upon in in prive atife) being calculated as an ingenious Study for young People who intend to profess Music.

GUIDO'S Scheme of the Gamut is quite necessary to be so far known, that every Student in Music may have a clear idea of the Cliffs, and their Uses; but no farther. The French Sol sa being governed by the sharp Keys only (as before observed) & not by the different Cliffs and Hexachords, as in the Italian, or Guidenian, Solmitation.

F in Alt		
.E- 1a		
D 1a-fol		
C:- f. 1 fa		
Rh fa p mi		
A fix in a		
G f.1 re ut	The Troble Cliff	6
fa ut		
F: 1a mi		
i) la foi-re		
C'-fo1-fa ut	The Mean Cliff	
Bh fa hmi		
.A-la-mi-re		
G-fol-re-ut		
F. fa-ut	The Bass Chil	6.
F. la-mi		
1) - fr.1 - re		
C'fa ut		
B-mi		

(iam - ut

F don'te

The Notes, their Na	mes and Proportion	ns, Rests.	CXC. Relis
A Schibrer			
Minim		2	
Crotchet	f f J		
()maver	Crijs	8	
Semiquaver	好出引办	16	
Demiquaver	机能局局制制机	.52	

The Scholar ought not only to get this Table off by Heart, but learn to beat the Notes in Time, till he has an exact Idea of their Proportions; this not only imprints the Table Stronger on the Memory, but lays an excellent Foundation of Time.

A Speck, or Dot, after any Note makes it half as long again. This Rule is a sufficient Direction to a studious Person; but I have found the following Rule a better Guide in general.

Example.

The Speck of

- a Semibreve is a Minim.
- a Minim is a Crotchet.
- a C'rotchet is a Quaver.
- a Quaver is a Semiquaver, &c.

In Notes thus:

There is one Exception to the general Rule of Time, which is, that when three Notes of any Sort Stand marked with a Three over or under them, thus, 2 they then answer to no more.



Wil shall now lead the Scholar thro' some easy Lines of Solmisation, to facilitate the Laws of 11 and Communication Scholar to the Words adapted to distinguish the different Notes. For, however simple they may appear to unexperienced Persons, they cultivate a fine Intonation, the Foundation of all fine Singing, not easily gained by any other Method.

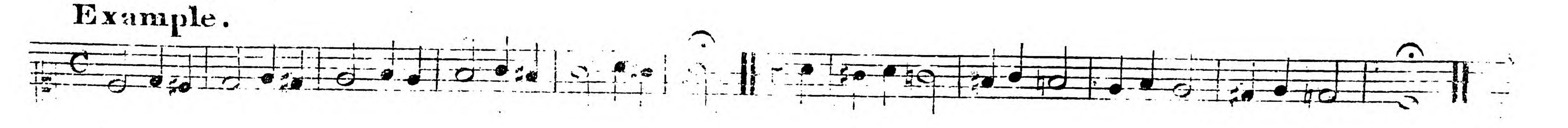
As the Soprano Cliff contains ten Notes from the first Line upwards, without any additional Lines and Spaces, I shall make Use of that only for some 'lime'.





I have designedly avoided the Skips of the sharp Fourth and slat Fifth, in these Distances: for the Skips of the Tritonus, or \$4<sup>th</sup> and its Reverse, the Semidiapente, or \$5<sup>th</sup> being naturally disagreeable to most Ears, I would recommend it to all Reginners to use the half Note above it, either upwards or downwards, as an Apogiatura, in Order to sing it with Certainty, and perfectly in Tune. When the Scholar is used to fuch Proof, he will easily, by the Idea only, sing it with great Familiarity.

As the Scholar is now supposed to sing the eight Notes perfectly in Tune, it is high Time to apprize him of the Alterations made by Flats and Sharps; but as Solmisation was never calculated to contend with many accidental Flats and Sharps. I shall not tease the Scholar with difficult Rules on the Subjuct; but to facilitate our Scheme, observe that Sharps may be introduced on several Notes, and sung with great Certainty, ascending, which Sharps being made natural descending have the Effect of Flats. I believe no easier or shorter Rule can be given to a young Singer of the Alteration made by Sharps and Ulats than the following Example of half Notes.































The Red-breast oft at Evening Hour,
Shall kindly lend his little aid,
With hoary Moss and gathered Flowers,
To deck the Ground where thou art laid.

When howling Winds, and beating Rain, With tempests shake each Sylvan cell; Amidst the chace on evry Plain, The tender thought on thee shall dwell.

Each lonely Scene shall thee restore, For thee the Tear be duly shed;















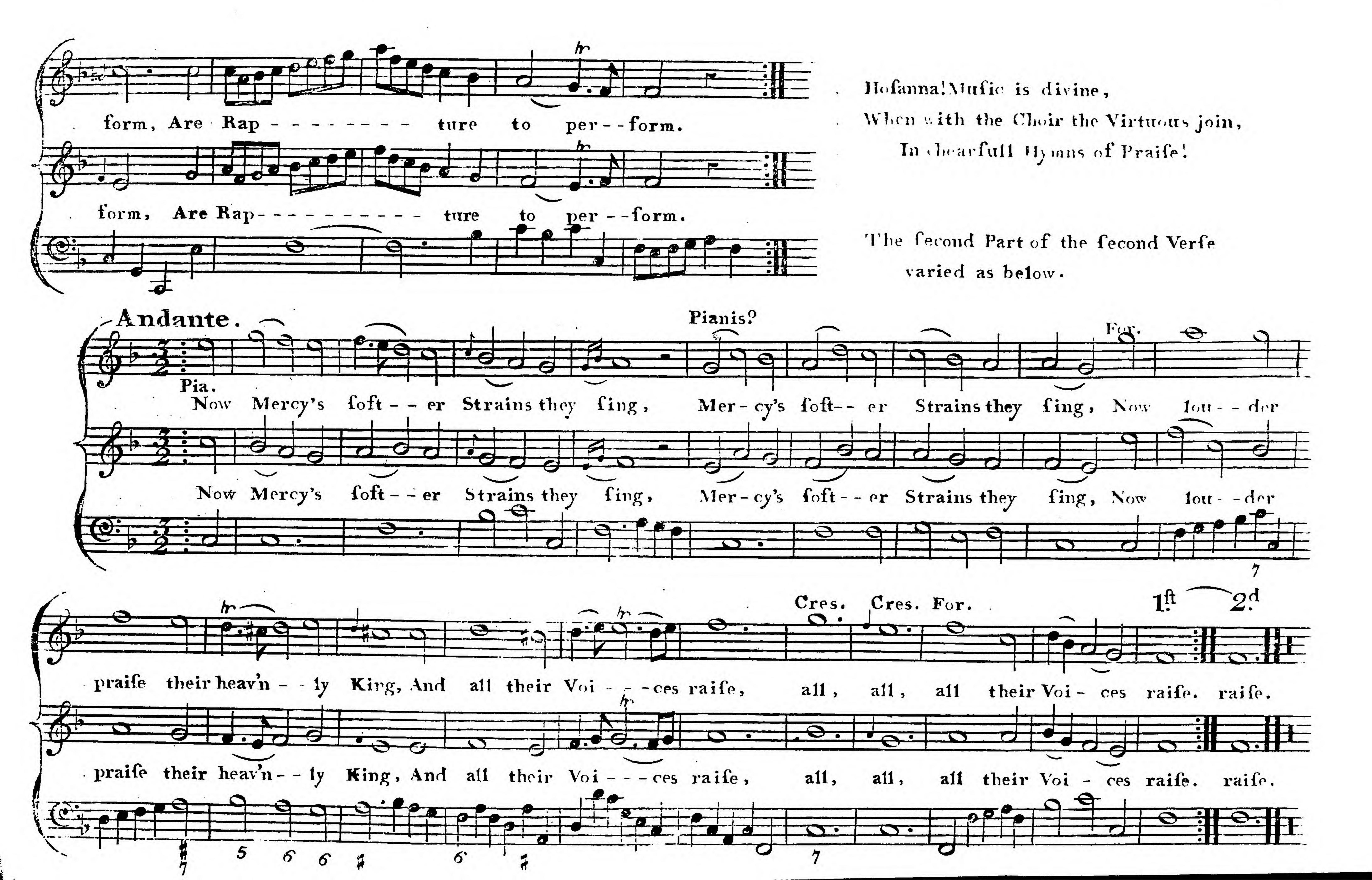












The following little Duett of M. Gates's having been much admird, but never printed, D. Nares begs leave to add it to the present Collection, that it may not be lost.

N.B.M. Gates was 30 Years Master of the Children of the Chapel Royal in the Reign of George the Second.



